

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## BIG FIRE IN BOSTON.

One of the Most Destructive in the City's History.\*

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

Several Dead Bodies Already Recovered, But Many More Are Thought to Be Buried in the Ruins—Fully Fifty People Injured, Some of Whom May Die—The Financial Loss Will Reach Over Four Million Dollars.

BOSTON, March 11.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, next in magnitude to the famous one of Thanksgiving day, 1889, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and before it was placed under control, three hours later, had burned over more than a square, had reduced to ashes several of the magnificent new buildings recently completed on the territory burned over three and a half years ago, and had consumed property valued by a conservative estimate at \$4,500,000, had been attended by scenes of panic and distress never before equaled in the memory of citizens now living and had destroyed, several, perhaps many, human lives, and mangled or maimed at least 30 persons, some of whom will die of their injuries.

The following victims of the fire were taken to the city hospital:

Dead:

Unknown man, aged about 25, supposed to be Fred Meadowcraft, 46 Chestnut street.

Robert J. Restaux, aged 25, a ladder-man of Charlestown.

Girl, too badly burned to be identified.

Leonidas H. Redpath, merchant, died at hospital.

Injured:

John J. Sullivan, East Boston, engine-man on Engine 4, fell off a ladder at Lincoln street and received serious injuries.

Joshua Sheppard, 24, at one time reported dead, residing in Cambridge, injured ankle.

Charles J. Wellworth, Roxbury, aged 80, multiple injuries.

John F. Dennison, dislocated shoulder.

Michael Harkins, injured thigh.

Margaret Flynn, 26, scalp wound and internal injuries.

Ada Perrin, 22, seriously injured.

Daniel R. Mauray, 19, compound fracture of leg.

Paul Murray, injured leg.

Michael Devlin, 25, fractured thigh.

John F. Ryan, 25, injured ankle.

James Ryan, Roxbury, injured ankle.

A. W. Redpath, Newtonville, badly cut.

Miss Mary Flynn, Winchester, badly cut.

C. J. Wellworth, badly hurt.

Geo. L. Ruffin, arm broken.

District Chief Egan, nervous prostration, caused by jumping out of a window and falling on a wire.

Charles Gaskins, colored, scalded and badly burned.

Matilda Richards, injured slightly on hip by jumping out of a window.

Gaskins and Miss Richards have both returned to their homes, and will probably be laid up for a few days only.

John J. Lyons, East Boston.

Kempton Twiss, driver of Hose 10, of South Boston, fractured his leg while at work near the United States hotel. The injury was caused by a hose falling on him. This is the third time within a short period that this unfortunate fireman has been injured while on duty. It is remarkable, also, that all his injuries have been a fracture or break of the same leg.

Benjamin Pond and Mr. Rich, members of steamer No. 1, Somerville, injured by falling walls; seriously.

At 4:20 o'clock the alarm was sent in from Box 23. It was soon followed by a second and then a general alarm. The flames broke out in the toy department of Horace Partridge & Company, who occupied the fifth and sixth floors of the seven story building, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, owned by F. L. Ames. The cause is unknown. The flames spread with incredible rapidity and in a very few moments the entire interior of the building was burning.

There were many employees of the Partridge company at work at the time and the other floors of the building were sprinkled with human beings. The usual avenues of escape were at once cut off and then began a scramble for life which sickened beholders. The panic stricken inmates fled to windows and roof. Some escaped by sliding down telegraph poles, others leaping into blankets and nets. Several jumped to the pavement, six or eight stories,

and were terribly mangled, and others, how many cannot now be told, fell back into the cauldron of flames or were overcome by the dense black smoke which suffocated all who did not speedily escape.

The entire fire department of the city was quickly on the scene; the departments of Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Quincy and Brockton arrived later by train and aid was requested to be in readiness from more distant cities. Fortunately further help was not needed.

Vast crowds of people began at once to flock to the scene, and as a matter of precaution Governor Russell ordered two companies of militia under arms and proceeded to the fire in person, where he was soon joined by Mayor Matthews.

The fire spread rapidly from building to building, and, despite the heroic efforts of the entire fire system of Suffolk county, was not controlled until the whole square bounded by Essex on the north, Lincoln on the east, Tufts on the south and Kingston on the west, had been leveled, also one building north of Essex street extending along Columbia street, three more on the east side of Lincoln street, and one corner of the United States hotel, south of Tufts street, which contains the emergency hospital.

The principal buildings burned were as follows:

Ames building, seven stories, corner Essex and Lincoln streets, where the fire started.

Lincoln building, five stories, on opposite corner, on site of old Crystal Palace, occupied by the Singer Manufacturing company.

Ludlow building, six stories, 135 Essex street.

Brown Durrell building, seven stories, corner of Essex and Kingston streets, burned from roof to fourth floor. The fireproof walls of this building stemmed the tide of flames to the north.

Five-story brick building, corner of Columbia and Essex streets, occupied by Wall & Barnes, paper box manufacturers and others.

United States hotel, slightly damaged.

Three-story building between the Ames building and the United States hotel, occupied as a dwelling in the upper story and by small traders below.

The Ames building was occupied by the following firms: Woonsocket Rubber company, Barbour Brothers, thread stock; Amazene Machine company, Consolidated Last company, Merrick Thread company, A. Packard & Company, R. M. Appleton, Hanover Shoe company, W. G. Rogers, Lariat Manufacturing company, Claffin Latrobe & Company, Redpath Brothers, boots and shoes; S. B. Thing & Company, J. A. Jacquith Rubber company, Tapley Machine company, Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, boots and shoes; J. S. Fogg, boots and shoes; M. A. Packard, various offices, Metropolitan Sewerage company and testing department, Ewing Brothers, Sanford Brothers, blankets; J. F. Ryan, hair dresser supplies; C. W. Spurr, veneers; Cape Cod Glass company, Shearer Brothers, fancy leather and plush goods; American Pin company, stock of pins in boxes; Emigh & Lohill, collars and cuffs; Otto Keesman, boots and shoes; D. W. Howland, liver pills in glass jars, and Horace Partridge & Company, wholesale fancy goods.

Building Nos. 64 to 68 Lincoln street, was occupied by the Singer Manufacturing company; boot and shoe machines; Nos. 70 to 74, by Baxter, Stoner & Shenkleberger, sole leather; Nos. 76 to 80, by Swain & Fuller company, shoe machines; G. & G. W. Labers, sapphire rubber stamps; Joseph Van Ness, offices; A. D. Perkins Machine company, and Stoner & Shenkleberger.

The three largest buildings burned, the Ames, Lincoln and Brown-Durrell, were of modern construction, and built in the most non-combustible style possible for mercantile use. The Brown-Durrell had front walls of sandstone and rear walls of brick. The Ames and Lincoln were much like it.

### TOWER FALLS.

Four Men Buried in the Debris and One of Them Will Die.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Four men at work on a tower on a 3-story building at Sixty-fifth and State streets, were all badly injured, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by being buried beneath the ruins of the collapsed turret. They are:

William Herr, 780 Thirtieth street.

John Grosbeck, 723 Eighteenth street.

Julius Lempke, 77 Harmony street.

Frank Simonds, 362 North Normal Park way.

The last named—Simonds—has internal injuries and will die. The men had just gone to work on the tower when it collapsed from unknown causes.

### Fell From a Train.

MANSFIELD, O., March 11.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, laborers employed at a brickyard a mile north of this city, found the corpse of a man lying along the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad tracks. On his person was \$704 in cash, two diamond rings, a diamond stud and a gold watch. On the chair was inscribed "H. Lazarus, Mt. Senai, Nov. '80, K. of P., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania." The deceased is a clothing merchant and probably fell from a midnight train while en route to Chicago, as a trunk check found on the body bore a Chicago mark.

### Died of His Injuries.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 11.—Decatur Botin, a wealthy and prominent farmer residing south of Harmony, this county, died last night. He was 65 years old. A few days ago, while driving through the streets of Knightsville, his team took fright and ran away. He was thrown out and was dragged face down over the rough streets for quite a distance. The injuries caused his death.

## BUSINESS REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Trade Review.

### MONEY MARKET AFFECTED.

For Two Days Rates Ruled Above Ten Per Cent but the Extreme Pressure Has Passed and the Future Seems All Serene. Reports From All the Leading Trade Centers.

NEW YORK, March 11.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: Business during the past week has been affected by the severe weather, but even more by the stringency and uncertainty in the money markets. Rates for money have advanced and for two days ruled above 10 per cent, but the extreme pressure has abated without any measure of relief, and on the announcement that the treasury would not issue bonds, but would use the bullion reserve in maintaining gold payments withdrawals of money for the west and south nearly ceased.

Gold to the amount of a million was offered to the treasury in exchange for legal tenders by the banks of Denver and as much more by one bank at Chicago, and rates here fell to 6 per cent. There was some liquidation in stocks, but none of importance in products, and it is evident that the restraint of exports by speculation in the chief staples is an important cause of monetary stringency and of loss of gold by the treasury.

It is stated that a New York operator has bought most of the wheat at Chicago and has sent west a large amount of the money, expecting to put up the price. The quantity coming into eight continues at the rate of 500,000 bushels per day, which is extremely large for the season when crops are supposed to be short and prices very low. The exports are quite small, and the price declined a cent for the week. Corn was firmly held and advanced over a cent, and oats nearly as much, while pork was raised 25 cents, though lard and hogs were lower. In cotton an advance of a sixteenth occurred in spite of the assurance that the British strike would not cease.

The pressure of great stocks on hand caused much selling and money was tight and loans were called. But the exports of domestic products from New York last week were only \$5,690,000 against \$7,230,000 last year, and monetary stringency is not improbable while exports are artificially reduced. In the stock market there has been considerable depression, particularly in trusts stocks, on account of possible action of the authorities, and in Reading, because the receivers thus far have failed to show the actual condition of the company.

At Boston extremely high rates for money have held through the week, but business is favorable, though bad roads cause much trouble. Boots and shoes tend upward, with buyers numerous, and rubber goods are active. Business in dry goods is large and mills fully employed.

Money is tight at Philadelphia, because recent failures induced large withdrawals from the banks. Increasing demand is seen for iron, and good business in dry goods, manufacturers of dress goods being pushed as they have not been for many years, and also in hosiery, knit and heavy goods, and the clothing manufacture is excellent for the season.

Trade is very good at Baltimore, and iron is fairly strong at Pittsburg with glass in good condition. Cleveland notes good trade in hardware and rolled products, but money in active demand.

The regular trade is good at Cincinnati and cloak manufacture is becoming a leading industry, exceeding last year's. The car movement at Indianapolis is heavier than last year and manufacturers busy, and at Detroit shops are running full time, but collections are slow on account of the weather.

At Chicago money is in very strong demand, banks discriminating closely. Sales of building materials are large and general business good, but railroad blockades and the strike of switchmen threaten to interrupt business.

At Milwaukee storms retard trade and only gilt-edged paper is taken.

A fair increase is seen in wholesale trade at St. Louis with bright promise for the spring. Jobbing trade is quiet at St. Paul, and heavy snow retards business and collections there and at Minneapolis, but prices of lumber advance with good trade. Jobbing trade is good at Kansas City and fair at Omaha, generally good at St. Joseph, improving at Denver and quiet at Salt Lake.

Trade is satisfactory at Little Rock, improving at Memphis and quiet at other points in Tennessee, shrinking with tight money at Columbus, but fairly good at Atlanta, better with increased shipments of lumber at Mobile, and fair at New Orleans with sugar firm, but rice is lower.

The output of iron March 1 was 5,777 tons weekly more than Feb. 1, though 17,000 tons less than a year ago. Stock unsold declined 7,700 tons during the month. Southern producers are weakening and 12,000 tons gray forge were sold at \$8 at Birmingham. Bar iron is at the lowest point, plates cut somewhat less severely and rails dull, while structural works are still running full time, but with few new orders. A blundering report regarding the tin duty depressed the price to 20 1/4 cents, but it afterwards rose to 21.10, and lead is dull. The coal market is steady, notwithstanding the collapse of the combination.

In boots and shoes a small advance is realized in some grades and what halting appears in the market is because

makers feel that leather must fall or shoes rise. Shipments from the east exceed last year's by 17 per cent. Receipts of Texas cattle at Chicago were the largest ever known for the season. The textile mills continue fully employed, the clothiers taking freely and yet conservatively. Trade in dress goods is steady and large. March trade in cotton opens well, and knit goods are very strong, with a general advance of 2 1/2 cents in carpets. In general the outlook for dry goods and textile fabrics remains exceptionally encouraging.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 193; Canada, 32; total, 225; as compared with 251 last week; 230 the week previous to the last, and 256 for the corresponding week of last year.

### SENATOR HILL KEEPS MUM

Concerning His Recent Visit to the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Hill was interviewed late Thursday night by a reporter on the subject of his call upon President Cleveland with the following result:

He was found at his hotel, the Normandie. As usual, he was reading a newspaper. When not actively engaged in political discussion or in letter writing, he has always a pile of dailies and magazines within easy reach.

"Senator, how did you find the president?"

He peered over the edge of his paper and his eyes twinkled.

"In the usual manner," he said: "Went first to his private secretary and was then taken to his room."

"Was he cordial?"

"The reading of the paper had been resumed. Once more it was lowered."

"Why, not more than is usual to him. Mr. Cleveland is always pleasant."

"You called quite early, Senator."

"I had business in one of the departments and thought that time may be saved by taking in the White House on the way. I was early in order to escape the newspaper men. I found them all there, waiting for any one who might happen along."

"It is generally stated that you went not of your own volition, but upon request—request by the executive."

"Generally stated by whom?"

"Well—er—by the correspondents and politicians."

"Very sorry, but I have nothing to say on that subject—nothing whatever."

For the third time the senior senator from New York buried himself in his newspaper.

### TEXAS METHODS.

The Father of Murdered Helen Potts Favors Them.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Captain George Potts, father of Helen Potts, for whose murder Carlyle W. Harris has been convicted in New York, declares that the hope of Harris and his relatives now is to draw upon the sympathies of Governor Flower. Captain Potts said the will of Mrs. Harris' father, who recently died, stipulated that no part of his money should be used to defend his grandson. Not having been probated, the family has used the money.

"This trial has already cost about \$40,000," the father of the victim said, "and this fellow should have been put out of the way the moment the crime was fastened upon him. Texas methods are the only ones for people like him, but we shall follow him to the governor, and keep close to him until he gets his just dues."

### A MINISTER MALTREATED.

He Was Mistaken For a Spy by Alabama Moonshiners.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 11.—Rev. D. A. Stratton, an evangelist from Elmore, Tex., reports a rough experience in Winston county. After closing a meeting at Russellville, Franklin county, he set out across Winston county for Guin, his next stand. He stopped all night with a farmer named William Burns, but the moonshiners had seen him, and mistaking him for a revenue spy, were on his trail.

At dead of night they went to the house, dragged him out and took him into the woods. They robbed him of everything he had, kicked him and cuffed him and maltreated him in every way, and finally put a rope around his neck. Just as he began to pray they turned him loose, with the injunction to go and tell other revenue spies what he had found out in Winston county.

### A Great Russian Loan Authorized.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—An imperial ukase authorizes the issue of an internal loan on 100,000,000 of credit rubles at 4 1/2 per cent, the loans to be placed by the sale of bonds by the Imperial bank. The Imperial bank has given notice that it will undertake henceforth the purchase and sale of foreign drafts and the issue of bills of exchange for places abroad.

### Whole Family Killed by Robbers.

MADRID, March 11.—A band of robbers broke into the house of a steward named Hiholuo in Albalate, province of Quenca, on Wednesday night, killed the five inmates and carried off all small articles of value in the house. None of them have been caught.

### Not Guilty of Murder.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 11.—David Humphrey, indicted for the murder of Joseph Stevenson, and whose trial occupied the greater part of the present week, was released yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

### Governor Turney Improved.

NASHVILLE, March 11.—A dispatch from Winchester, the home of Governor Turney, says that the governor is greatly improved, and if the weather continues favorable he will be in the city next week.

## OVERFLOWED RIVER

Eastern Pennsylvania Suffering From a Flood.

### GREAT DESTRUCTION DONE.

The Susquehanna River Out of Its Banks and Rapidly Rising—Many of the Towns Along Its Bank Entirely Under Water. Railroad Traffic Entirely Suspended.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 11.—One of the largest floods in many years threatens the Wyoming valley. The immense snowfall of the past few weeks was followed by heavy rain lasting two days. The Susquehanna river, which was banded full of ice here, began to rise yesterday morning, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon was 23 feet above low water mark, and is still rising. The ice was gorged between Coxton and Nanticoke, a distance of 20 miles, which stood the pressure until 5 o'clock, when it started out with a tremendous crash. Another gorge formed later on between here and Plymouth, three miles below this city, but cut loose at 8:45 p. m. Since then the huge cakes of ice have been floating down the stream.

The town of Plainsville, four miles north of this city, is under water and people are imprisoned in the top stories of their homes. The Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Pennsylvania railroad trains are all stopped and traffic is entirely suspended from the west and other points along their lines.

The village of Port Bowkley, between here and Pittston, is under 30 inches of water and in many places the railroad tracks are covered with masses of ice. In all the small towns along the line of the river the houses are entirely surrounded with water.

The trains on the Erie and Wyoming railroad bound for here could get no further than Port Blanchard yesterday evening. Superintendent Esser of the Lehigh Valley road took the passengers aboard his private car in order to transfer them to the Delaware and Hudson road at Avoca to a place of safety.

At Pittston the water is 23 feet above low water mark and the excitement is great on the west side, where small boats are in use transferring people to their homes.

At Coxton, the Lehigh Valley yards present a sorry spectacle. The 13 shifting tracks are under several feet of water. A frame building used by the railroaders was floating about, and the telegraph station was abandoned, the water having reached the eaves. All the loaded cars were removed, but there are a lot of empties remaining. Flat cars are invisible, except as to their loads, and freight cars contained from three to five feet of water.

The Bloomsburg division of the Delaware and Western is under four feet of water from Forty Fort to Wyoming, a distance of four miles.

At Tunkhannock, 27 miles north of here, the river is clear of ice, but the water is rising rapidly.

At Towanda, 60 miles north of here, there is still considerable ice in the river.

A report comes from the New York state line that a field of ice 30 miles long is on its way down the river.

### New York Rivers Overflowed.

ELMIRA, March 11.—All streams in Chemung and Schuyler counties are bank full and in several places have overflowed. Havana and Watkins are both partly inundated.

### DAM WASHED AWAY.

A Little Destruction Done by a Flood In Northern Indiana.

GOSHEN, Ind., March 11.—Great excitement prevails in this city on account of the breaking of the dam on the Elkhart river, one mile south. There is great loss to property, and the hydraulic company, owners of the dam, are losers by about \$10,000. Communication with West Goshen is entirely cut off, and the water is four feet higher than ever known before.

The dam was washed out last spring, and only completed last fall. This last break was caused by the washout of the Baintertown dam, five miles up the river, which went out at 2 o'clock yesterday. Residents in the low bottom lands were rescued by boatmen, and no lives were lost. Fatted stock for the markets is in danger, as all of the slaughter houses are in that locality. The water rose three feet in one hour, and is still going up. Efforts were made to save buildings and bridges, but thousands of feet of lumber was swept away.

### CLEVELAND'S CALLERS.

Some Want Offices While Others Only Want to Shake Hands.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—M. V. Gannon of Omaha called on the president yesterday afternoon in company with Senator Allen and Representative Bryan of Nebraska and Representative Hayes of Iowa. Mr. Gannon is president of the Irish National league and is a candidate for the Chilian mission, now held by Patrick Egan. When his call was presented to the president by Messrs. Allen, Bryan and Hayes, Mr. Cleveland was noncommittal and gave no indication of his choice in the matter.

Another Nebraskan who called was H. W. Shoemaker, late assistant city attorney for Omaha, a candidate for assistant attorney general. He was accompanied by his friend, Mr. Morton, the secretary of agriculture.

During the afternoon the president shook hands with several hundred people in the east room.